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Agenda items 33 and 39

Security Council
Sixty-eighth year

Prevention of armed conflict

The situation in the occupied territories of Azerbaijan

Letter dated 25 February 2013 from the Permanent Representative of Armenia to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

I am writing to share with you my profound concern regarding a false and offensive ad campaign recently launched by the Azerbaijani side. Regrettably, during recent years, the Azerbaijani leadership is using the tragedy of Khojalu in order to dramatically increase the anti-Armenian propaganda, inside and outside of the United Nations.

I have learned of this matter through a press release issued by the Azerbaijani American Alliance, announcing its far-reaching marketing campaign of spreading long-discredited lies about Armenia and racist and prejudiced stereotypes about Armenians (available from http://azerbaijanamericaalliance.org/photo-gallery/2013-khojaly-commemoration).

Beyond this unacceptable interference in the civic life of New York City, which hosts the United Nations Headquarters and the largest number of permanent missions of Member States, I am deeply troubled by the factual twists and ethnic bias at the core of this so-called public awareness campaign conducted by the Government of Azerbaijan through its public relations client.

Such a deplorable undertaking sponsored by Azerbaijan breeds xenophobia and hatred, and undermines the hopes and aspirations for enduring peace among nations based on truth and justice.

Azerbaijan is consistently misrepresenting and distorting the reality of the Khojalu events of 1992, which, according to the testimonies of various international organizations and high-level Azerbaijani officials, including the then President, Ayaz Mutalibov, were organized by the Azerbaijani "Popular Front" opposition group in order to oust the Azerbaijani leadership of that time. Further details on the reality of those events are revealed in a number of United Nations documents

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circulated by the Permanent Mission of Armenia, the latest contained in A/66/708-S/2012/117, dated 27 February 2012.

Resorting to such actions, Azerbaijan tries to disguise its wrongdoings and evade responsibility for militarizing the Nagorno Karabakh issue. If Azerbaijan is keen on helping Azerbaijanis and Armenians to find a peace and resolution to the conflict, it would do better to direct its energy and the resources wasted on such a groundless and provocative "public awareness campaign" towards constructive participation in the negotiation process led by the Co-Chairs of the Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe Minsk Group.

I request that this letter be circulated as a document of the General Assembly, under agenda items 33 and 39, and of the Security Council and be considered as a response to deceitful interpretations of the tragic events in Khojalu by the representatives of Azerbaijan during the open debate of the Security Council on the protection of civilians in armed conflict, held on 12 February 2013.

(*Signed*) Garen **Nazarian**
Ambassador
Permanent Representative

United Nations A/67/759

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Sixty-seventh session
Agenda item 81
Consideration of effective measures to enhance the protection, security and safety of diplomatic and consular missions and representatives

Letter dated 26 February 2013 from the Permanent Representative of Saudi Arabia to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

The Permanent Mission of the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia to the United Nations presents its compliments to the Secretary-General of the United Nations and has the honour to refer to the note verbale of the Secretary-General dated 27 November 2012 and our response dated 4 January 2013.

In keeping with the above-mentioned note verbale, and in accordance with subparagraph 10 (b) of General Assembly resolution 65/30, the Permanent Mission of the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia to the United Nations wishes to submit an addendum to the report of the Secretary-General (A/67/126/Add.1) on the measures taken against the offenders who participated in the attempt to attack the Consulate of the Syrian Arab Republic in Jeddah, Saudi Arabia. Further to the initial cable of the Ministry, No. 9/4/85468 dated 22/3/1434 A.H. (3 February 2013), on the exposure of the Syrian Consulate in Jeddah to an attack and attempted break-in, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs received a cable from the Ministry of the Interior stating the following:

1. On 8/9/1432 A.H. (8 August 2011), the al-Sharafeya police station received a letter from the Syrian Consulate stating that Ali Abdullah al-Khidr (Syrian national) threatened to burn the Consulate building. That letter was forwarded to the competent authorities, and an investigation concluded with non-indictment because of insufficient evidence and the charge was consequently dropped.

2. On 6/1/1433 A.H. (2 December 2011), Moustafa Azmi Alguendh (Syrian national) went to the Consulate and committed an act of assault and made verbal insults. He was transferred to the competent authorities. The charges against him were dropped in return for his pledge not to repeat his behaviour.

3. On 25/2/1433 A.H. (20 January 2012), the al-Sharafeya police station of the Governorate of Jeddah received a letter from the Syrian Consulate in Jeddah stating that Ahmed Mohamed Barakat, Sharaf Mohamed Barakat and Nassar Fawzi

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Suleiman (Syrian nationals) had assaulted, battered, cursed and smacked the Consulate employee Emad al-Mullah Faraj. They were transferred to the competent authorities. In addition, a note was sent to the Syrian Consulate asking for the deposition of the Consulate employees on the incident. However, to date no one has contacted the police in that regard.

4. On 17/10/1433 A.H. (4 September 2012), Mohammed Khalid Mohammed Kindu, Abdul Rahman Jamal Yassin and Yahya Ahmed al-Khatib (Syrian nationals) wrote the phrase "leave Bashar" on the outside wall of the Syrian Consulate. They were transferred to the competent authorities for investigation and were subsequently released after having committed to not repeat their actions.

5. On 29/10/1433 A.H. (16 September 2012), the Ministry of Foreign Affairs branch in Mecca received a note from the Syrian Consulate stating that an individual named Mohamed Rizieq had called the Consulate official telephone number from his mobile phone and had asked to speak to the Consul-General. He then verbally attacked the Consul, using obscenities and insults, and intimidated the Consul, mentioning also the Consulate and the Syrian State. The deposition of Mohamed Rizieq was heard by the police of the Asir region, as the accused lives in the Abha region, and the case was referred to the competent authorities.

6. On 14/3/1434 A.H. (26 January 2013), the al-Sharafeya police station received a letter from the Syrian Consulate stating that Mohamed Ihsan Zahra (Syrian national) had directly attacked the Consulate staff and beaten one of the employees, and then had headed to the picture of the President of the Republic on the wall and had tried to take it down and destroy it. It was also mentioned in the letter that Zahra was motivated by his colleague Mohamed Amer Omar al-Sagh (Syrian national). Both were transferred to the competent authorities. In addition, a written note was sent to the Syrian Consulate asking for the deposition of the assaulted Consulate employees on the incident. However, to date no plaintiff has contacted the police in that regard.

The Permanent Mission of the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia to the United Nations also wishes to report on attacks that took place against Saudi diplomatic missions and diplomats worldwide from 2007 through 15 November 2012 (see annex).

The Government of Saudi Arabia wishes to request that the present letter and its annex be circulated to all Member States as a document of the General Assembly, under agenda item 81.

(*Signed*) Abdallah Y. **Al-Mouallimi**
Permanent Representative

Annex to the letter dated 26 February 2013 from the Permanent Representative of Saudi Arabia to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

Assaults against Saudi diplomatic missions and diplomats worldwide as at 4/3/1434 A.H. (16 January 2013)

Diplomatic mission/diplomat	*Location of mission*	*Date of assault*	*Type of assault*
Consulate building	Mashhad, Iran	2007	Wall collision
Consulate building	Mashhad, Iran	2007	Theft of outside camera
Embassy and consulate buildings	Tehran, Iran	2007	Threat via fax
Sultan AlSahli	Caracas, Venezuela	29 July 2007	Abduction
Embassy building	Caracas, Venezuela	2 May 2008	Attempted robbery
Ali AlQahtani	Caracas, Venezuela	21 April 2009	Abduction
Hilan Bin Lubdah	Caracas, Venezuela	27 April 2009	Abduction
Consulate building	Mashhad, Iran	21 November 2009	Assault with 2 explosive materials
Ghazi Althahri	Tehran, Iran	16 March 2010	Assault
Hamoud Alasmari	Tehran, Iran	16 March 2010	Assault
Rashid Alkhabrani	Nairobi, Kenya	16 April 2010	Attempted abduction
Mohammed Mahmoud Mohammed	Nairobi, Kenya	5 May 2010	Shooting
Alsayed Almalki	Sanaa, Yemen	2 May 2010	Abduction
Dakhil Allah Almutrafi	Mashhad, Iran	6 July 2010	Car burning
Clinic at the Consulate	Karachi, Pakistan	12 May 2011	Assault with explosive materials
Hasan Algahtani	Karachi, Pakistan	17 May 2011	Assassination
Mubarak Aldouseeri	Mashhad, Iran	7 June 2011	Assault
Mishaal Aljaeed	Mashhad, Iran	10 July 2011	House robbery
Consular residence	Tehran, Iran	31 August 2011	Harassment
Khaled Almalki	Tehran, Iran	2011	Harassment
Embassy building	Tehran, Iran	9 September 2011	Stone throwing

Diplomatic mission/diplomat	*Location of mission*	*Date of assault*	*Type of assault*
Consul-General	Mashhad, Iran	28 September 2011	Harassment while in vehicle
Ambassador	Washington, D.C.	11 October 2011	Attempted assassination by vehicle explosion
Nasir Bin Bitla	Mashhad, Iran	17 December 2011	Auto theft
Nasir Alharbi	Mashhad, Iran	9 June 2012	Assault
Embassy building	Damascus, Syria	12 November 2011	Intrusion into embassy
Hadi Althiyabi	Tehran, Iran	10 December 2011	House robbery
Mohammed Alasmari	Khartoum, Sudan	1 January 2012	Verbal assault by security personnel
Embassy building	Damascus, Syria	13 November 2011	Attack on the embassy
Hadi Althiyabi	Tehran, Iran	10 December 2011	House robbery
Mohammed Alasmari	Khartoum, Sudan	1 January 2012	Verbal assault by security personnel
Saoud Althahrani	Khartoum, Sudan	11 January 2012	Abduction
Ayman Madeen	Khartoum, Sudan	25 February 2012	Assault
Muhsan Alkaabi	Khartoum, Sudan	25 February 2012	Assault
Ahmad Alshahri	Khartoum, Sudan	25 February 2012	Assault
Ibrahim Alrasheedi	Khartoum, Sudan	27 February 2012	Abduction and blackmail
Abeen Albiqmi	Khartoum, Sudan	28 February 2012	Harassment at airport
Khalf Alali	Dhaka, Bangladesh	6 March 2012	Assassination
Mohammad Alshamrani	Khartoum, Sudan	20 March 2012	Harassment and chase
Fahas Aldrousi	Amman, Jordan	22 March 2012	Threatening with weapons
Abdallah Alkhaldi	Adan, Yemen	28 March 2012	Abduction
Sulayman Albadir	Khartoum, Sudan	27 April 2012	Assault
Hasan Aljabri	Khartoum, Sudan	12 May 2012	Harassment at airport
Salem Almarzoogi	Khartoum, Sudan	13 May 2012	Assault
Hatat Alroueli	Khartoum, Sudan	21 May 2012	Harassment
Aldalziz Alnoufel	Tunisia	17 June 2012	Assault
Sons of Salih Alghadeer	Amman, Jordan	16 November 2012	Assault

Diplomatic mission/diplomat	*Location of mission*	*Date of assault*	*Type of assault*
Khaled Alghadeer	Sanaa, Yemen	28 November 2012	Assassination
Faisal Alrasheed	Amman, Jordan	11 December 2012	Assault
Sulayman Alolayan	Amman, Jordan	11 December 2012	Assault

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The situation in the Middle East

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Sixty-eighth year

Letter dated 27 February 2013 from the Permanent Representative of the Russian Federation to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

I have the honour to enclose herewith the Joint Statement of the first session of the Russian-Arab Cooperation Forum, held in Moscow on 20 February 2013 (see annex).

I should be grateful if you would circulate this letter and the enclosed Joint Statement as a document of the General Assembly, under agenda item 36, and of the Security Council.

(*Signed*) Vitaly **Churkin**

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Annex to the letter dated 27 February 2013 from the Permanent Representative of the Russian Federation to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General.

Joint Statement of the first session of the Russian-Arab Cooperation Forum

20 February 2013

The first session of the Arab-Russian Cooperation Forum on the level of Ministers for Foreign Affairs was held on 20 February 2013 in Moscow.

The meeting was chaired by His Excellency Mr. Sergey Lavrov, Minister for Foreign Affairs of the Russian Federation (the host country), H.E. Dr. Adnan Mansour, Minister for Foreign Affairs and Emigrants of the Republic of Lebanon (presidency of the League of Arab States Ministerial Council), and H.E. Dr. Nabil Elaraby, Secretary-General of the League of Arab States (LAS). The League of Arab States was also represented by (the Forum mechanism) H.E. Nasser Al-Muzayyan, Ambassador of the State of Kuwait in Moscow (preceding presidency of the LAS Ministerial Council), H.E. Mr. Mohamed Kamel Amr, Minister for Foreign Affairs of the Arab Republic of Egypt (next presidency of the LAS Ministerial Council), and H.E. Mr. Hoshyar Zebari, Minister for Foreign Affairs of the Republic of Iraq (presidency of the current Arab summit).

The most critical international issues and some major aspects of the current situation in the Middle East of mutual concern were discussed by the Ministers during the Forum. Deliberations took place in an atmosphere of openness and common will to achieve further development and strengthening of mutual cooperation between the Russian Federation and the member States of the League of Arab States, based on the foundations and principles stated in the Memorandum of Association of the Russian-Arab Cooperation Forum signed by the Russian Federation and the League of Arab States. The aim of the Forum is to ensure achieving the goals required to establish a solid and concrete partnership to serve the vital interests of both sides.

Regional and international issues

The Ministers participating in the Forum emphasized their adherence to maintaining international peace and security in accordance with the principles of international law and the central role of the United Nations and its Security Council. They reaffirmed the importance of developing relations between their countries in the spirit of good-neighbourliness and respect of the interests of each country.

The Ministers supported the legitimate aspirations of the people for a better life, broad political, economic and social rights, taking due account of the historical and civilizational particularities of each country and the observance of the universally recognized human rights. They reaffirmed their respect for the principle of State sovereignty and condemned all kinds of foreign intervention in the internal affairs of any State, and called for resolving outstanding issues and crisis situations exclusively through peaceful means.

The Ministers condemned terrorism in all its forms and manifestations, irrespective of its motivations, and underlined that terrorism cannot and should not be associated with any religion, culture or ethnic group. They reiterated their determination to enhance cooperation in addressing the threat of global terrorism. They also welcomed the continuation of efforts aimed at strengthening the central role of the United Nations in international counterterrorism cooperation and the establishment of the international centre to fight terrorism under the umbrella of the United Nations in Riyadh.

In the context of discussions on regional security, the participants agreed that the issue of resolving the Arab-Israeli conflict is of paramount importance and should not be overshadowed by any other regional development. They reiterated their commitment to finding a comprehensive, just and lasting solution to this conflict using the recognized principles and provisions of the international legal framework, including the Charter of the United Nations, implementation of the Security Council resolutions, especially 242 (1967) and 338 (1973), and the relevant General Assembly resolutions, the Madrid Principles, the road map, the Arab Peace Initiative and the concept of land for peace. The Ministers highlighted total rejection of all the unilateral Israeli actions aimed at altering the identity of Jerusalem, changing its geographic and demographic realities, and called upon UNESCO to exert efforts to preserve Islamic and Christian holy sites and secure them from repeated attacks, noting the efforts of the Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan in the preservation of these holy sites.

The Ministers strongly condemned Israel's geographical and demographical changes in the occupied Arab territories, and regarded these changes as null and void, and consider them a blatant abuse of international law, international legitimacy, and United Nations resolutions. They also strongly condemned announced plans of the Israeli authorities to expand illegal settlements in the occupied Palestinian territories, including East Jerusalem, as the implementation of such plans could jeopardize the establishment of a viable Palestinian State, and called for a halt to all Israeli settlement activities and for the resumption of the Palestinian-Israeli talks on the above-mentioned basis aimed at establishing an independent, sovereign, viable and territorially contiguous Palestinian State on the basis of the borders of 4 June 1967, with East Jerusalem as its capital, achieving a two-State solution with the two States living side by side in peace and security. In this context the Ministers highlighted the role of Russia in the international quartet, stressing the need to increase the Quartet's entrusted role.

The Ministers stressed the importance of putting an end to the Israeli occupation of all occupied Arab territories, which include Palestinian, Syrian and remaining Lebanese territories. They also called for a settlement of all outstanding final status issues of the Palestinian-Israeli conflict (water, security, borders, refugees and Jerusalem). The Ministers welcomed the ceasefire reached between the Gaza authorities and Israel on 21 November 2012 through Egyptian mediation and expressed their appreciation for the efforts made by Egypt in this regard.

The Ministers called for the immediate lifting of the ongoing inhumane blockade on the Gaza Strip and the release of all Palestinian and Arab prisoners and detainees in Israeli prisons, and called upon Israel for permanent regular release of all financial dues to the Palestinian Authority. The Ministers welcomed the General Assembly resolution granting to Palestine non-member Observer State status in the

United Nations as a step towards obtaining full membership. They welcomed Russia's willingness to host an international conference on the Middle East in Moscow upon agreement with all concerned parties. The Ministers expressed their strong support for all efforts aiming at achieving Palestinian national reconciliation, including meetings between the Palestinian factions in Cairo.

The Ministers expressed their deep concern regarding the critical situation the Syrian crisis has reached, resulting in thousands of victims and increasing numbers of displaced people and refugees both inside and outside Syria in addition to the vast destruction of the infrastructure and vital Syrian institutions, and the implications of this for the neighbouring countries, regional security and stability. They strongly condemned the continuation of bloodshed, its escalation and violations of human rights. They called upon all the parties concerned to exert necessary and urgent efforts in order to reach an immediate ceasefire, and stressed the need to adopt an appropriate approach regarding the deteriorating human situation in Syria and the urgent need to deliver humanitarian aid to the affected Syrian civilians, in addition to ensuring that this aid reaches increasing numbers of displaced people and refugees both inside and outside Syria. The Ministers commended the positive results of the international conference of donors for supporting the humanitarian situation in Syria hosted by the State of Kuwait on 30 January 2013. They also commended the Russian humanitarian assistance being granted to the Syrian people affected by the events in addition to all the assistance given by the Arab and other countries and international organizations to reduce the humanitarian implications for the Syrian people.

The Ministers reaffirmed their total respect for Syrian sovereignty, independence, unity and territorial integrity and their rejection of any foreign intervention. They stressed the need to continue working and exerting joint efforts to halt the bloodshed of the Syrian people and to resolve the crisis on a political basis through encouraging all the Syrians to begin the dialogue process in accordance with the final communiqué issued in Geneva on 30 June 2012. This is to be achieved through a political process that will lead to forming a transitional governing body with full executive powers to steer the transitional period and transfer power within an agreed time framework, with the aim of recovering a normal life, security, stability and achieving freedom, democracy, political reform, social justice and human dignity.

The Ministers reaffirmed their ongoing support to the efforts of H.E. Lakhdar Brahimi, Joint Special Representative of the Secretary-General of the United Nations and the Secretary-General of the League of Arab States, aiming at reaching a peaceful solution for the Syrian crisis.

The Ministers stressed the need to exert all efforts to transform the Middle East into a zone free from nuclear weapons and other weapons of mass destruction and their means of delivery. They stressed the importance of implementing the outcomes of the final document of the 2010 Review Conference of the Parties to the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons, in particular implementation of the 1995 resolution on the Middle East. They reaffirmed the importance of Israel's accession to the Treaty and the placement of all its nuclear facilities under comprehensive IAEA safeguards and the urgency of achieving universality of the Treaty. The Ministers also urged all States in the region to take relevant steps to contribute to the realization of the objectives of the 1995 resolution on the Middle East and called upon all States to refrain from taking any measures that preclude the

achievement of this objective. In this regard they expressed deep concern over national statements of some organizers calling for the delay of the conference on the establishment of a Middle East zone free from nuclear weapons and other weapons of mass destruction and their means of delivery, and confirmed their adherence to a serious and constructive approach to the goal of convening the conference in April 2013 at the latest, and noted their expectations that other relevant States would adopt the same approach to participate in the conference.

The Ministers agreed to exert their joint efforts to organize a conference in accordance with the mandate and framework agreed upon at the 2010 Review Conference.

The Ministers expressed their concern over the lack of progress in resolving the issue of Iran's nuclear programme and called upon Iran to take constructive steps towards restoring the confidence of the international community in the peaceful nature of its nuclear programme. They also reaffirmed that every State has the inalienable right to develop nuclear energy for peaceful purposes in accordance with its rights and obligations under the Non-Proliferation Treaty.

The Ministers commended the efforts made by the new leaders of Yemen to implement the initiative of the Gulf Cooperation Council on the peaceful transfer of power, which was signed in Riyadh on 23 November 2011. They welcomed the work being carried out to facilitate the launch of the process of national dialogue in the country, reorganize the armed forces, overcome the severe humanitarian crisis and eradicate terrorism and extremism. It was stressed that the States guarantors of the agreements signed in Riyadh should take further effective steps to promote these primary objectives.

The Ministers welcomed the ongoing political process in Libya and the efforts made by the Libyans to restore a normal internal political climate and to establish new institutions on the basis of the principles of the rule of law, freedom and equality widely supported by all people. In this regard, they reaffirmed the importance of accelerated rehabilitation of the national armed forces and law enforcement agencies in Libya with a view to ensuring security and stability in the country, as well as strengthening its sovereignty and territorial integrity. The Ministers confirmed their support for a peaceful resolution between Iran and the United Arab Emirates over the three islands of Abu Musa, the Lesser Tunb and the Greater Tunb in accordance with international law and in particular the Charter of the United Nations and through direct negotiations between the parties.

The Ministers welcomed the signing of security and economic agreements between the Republic of the Sudan and the Republic of South Sudan, and stressed the critical importance of their practical implementation in full as a key step towards a stable and prosperous future for both nations and the need for continued hard work to help the two States to reach a solution to outstanding issues between them, including the Abyei Area. The Ministers praised international efforts strongly supported by the League of Arab States, the African Union, and the United Nations in reaching the Darfur Peace Agreement and highlighted the role of UNAMID, and called upon the factions that had not yet signed the Doha Peace Document to do so, commending the outstanding role of the State of Qatar.

The Ministers welcomed the end of the transitional period in Somalia, expressing their appreciation for the progress achieved by the leaders and people of Somalia towards bringing an end to the transition. They renewed their commitment to help the

Somali Government to face different economic challenges and complete the ongoing national reconciliation efforts, stressing the importance of the unity, independence and territorial integrity of Somalia. The Ministers stressed the urgent need to encourage mutual understanding and respect among people of different religious and cultural identities, and the importance of regional and international initiatives aimed at promoting dialogue among civilizations, cultures and religions. They confirmed their support to the activities of the United Nations Alliance of Civilizations and its upcoming Fifth Global Forum which is scheduled to be held in Austria, and they welcomed the initiative of World Interfaith Harmony Week, launched by Jordan and adopted by the General Assembly of the United Nations; the establishment of the King Abdullah bin Abdulaziz International Centre for Interreligious and Intercultural Dialogue, which was launched in Vienna on 26 November 2012; and the establishment of the International Center of Excellence for Countering Violent Extremism in Abu Dhabi on 14 December 2012.

The Ministers called for the adoption of effective measures aimed at the elimination of any form of intolerance and discrimination based on religion or ethnicity. They expressed the view that the concept of equal citizenship should be a basic foundation that constitutes communities' social fabric.

Bilateral cooperation

The Ministers expressed their interest in further coordinating their approaches to important regional and international issues, and underlined the importance of conducting regular meetings of the Joint Senior Officials Committee alternatively in Moscow and Cairo, to consult on issues of common interest and foreign policy.

The Ministers adopted a Joint Action Plan for the period 2013-2015 to implement the principles, goals and objectives of the Russian-Arab Cooperation Forum, seeking the development of their relations in accordance with the cooperation agreement and the memorandum of understanding between the two sides. The Joint Senior Officials Committee is tasked with monitoring the implementation of the Action Plan and submitting regular reports on the progress achieved.

The Ministers welcomed the growing economic cooperation between the Russian Federation and member States of the League of Arab States. They confirmed their interest in realizing a significant potential for bilateral business and investment interaction, including the fields of industry, energy and renewable energy, as well as nuclear energy, transportation, telecommunications, cooperation in different fields such as water, environmental protection, and agriculture, inter alia.

The Ministers emphasized the importance of developing touristic ties between the Russian Federation and the member States of the League of Arab States, stressing the need for further enhancing cooperation among relevant organizations and agencies.

The Ministers expressed their support for developing cultural cooperation, including enhancement of ties between relevant organizations of the Russian Federation and the member States of the League of Arab States, holding festivals, fairs and exhibitions on a reciprocal basis. They stressed the importance of preserving the Russian and the Arab cultural and historical heritage.

The Ministers called for increased educational cooperation, including through enhancement of ties among universities and other higher education establishments, participation in international scientific and cultural meetings to be held in the

Russian Federation and the Arab States. They also noted the importance of the development of scientific and technical cooperation between the two sides, as well as cooperation in the field of space science and technology, including the exchange of experiences, visits, joint scientific research, and technological projects.

The Ministers agreed to hold the forthcoming second session of the Forum in 2014 in one of the Arab capitals.

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Agenda item 75 (a)
Oceans and the law of the sea

Letter dated 20 February 2013 from the Permanent Representative of the Islamic Republic of Iran to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

I have the honour to transmit to you the note verbale dated 24 December 2012 from the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Islamic Republic of Iran to the Embassy of the State of Kuwait in Tehran, responding to certain claims with regard to the activities of Iranian vessels in the Persian Gulf (see annex).

I should be grateful if you would have the present letter and its annex circulated as a document of the sixty-seventh session of the General Assembly, under agenda item 75 (a).

(*Signed*) Mohammad **Khazaee**
Ambassador
Permanent Representative

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Annex to the letter dated 20 February 2013 from the Permanent Representative of the Islamic Republic of Iran to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

Note verbale

The Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Islamic Republic of Iran presents its compliments to the Embassy of the State of Kuwait in Tehran and, with reference to note verbale No. 20121237 dated 23 September 2012 from the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the State of Kuwait addressed to the Embassy of the Islamic Republic of Iran in Kuwait, has the honour to state the following:

On the basis of the inquiry made by the relevant authorities of the Islamic Republic of Iran, it is confirmed that there has been no violation by Iranian military vessels and therefore the claims raised in the above-mentioned note verbale are categorically rejected. It is worth mentioning that all activities and patrolling of military vessels of the Islamic Republic of Iran in the Persian Gulf and the Sea of Oman are conducted within the laws of the Islamic Republic of Iran and in accordance with international law of the sea.

It should be recalled that raising baseless and provocative claims and using inappropriate and unjustifiable concepts and terms that contain specific meaning under international law are against the principle of goodwill, undermine bilateral and multilateral efforts of the regional States to strengthen stability and security in the region and do not contribute to mutual understanding and trust.

Moreover, and as has been previously declared, the Government of the Islamic Republic of Iran does not recognize any claim of sovereign rights to the resources of the seabed and its subsoil in the divided zone between Kuwait and Saudi Arabia (former neutral zone) until and unless its maritime border in this area is delimited. The sovereign rights of the Islamic Republic of Iran, Kuwait and Saudi Arabia in this area shall be determined on the basis of principles of goodwill, good neighbourliness and international law.

Finally, while recalling the established principle under international law that a bilateral treaty does not create obligations for a third state (*pacta tertiis nec nocent nec prosunt*), and reiterating the objection already made by the Islamic Republic of Iran in 2009 to the bilateral agreement between Kuwait and Saudi Arabia, Iran stands ready to conduct bilateral negotiations with Kuwait with a view to delimiting the maritime borders of the two States in the relevant part of the divided zone.

The Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Islamic Republic of Iran avails itself of this opportunity to renew to the Embassy of the State of Kuwait in Tehran the assurances of its highest consideration.

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Oceans and the law of the sea

Letter dated 20 February 2013 from the Permanent Representative of the Islamic Republic of Iran to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

I have the honour to transmit to you the following documents:

1. A note verbale dated 14 August 2012 addressed to you by the Permanent Mission of the Islamic Republic of Iran, protesting the identification of basepoints by the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia in the Persian Gulf (see annex I).

2. A note verbale dated 24 December 2012 from the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Islamic Republic of Iran to the Embassy of the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia in Tehran, responding to certain claims with regard to the activities of Iranian vessels in the Persian Gulf (see annex II).

3. A note verbale dated 6 February 2013 from the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Islamic Republic of Iran to the Embassy of the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia in Tehran, responding to certain claims made by Saudi Arabia (see annex III).

I should be grateful if you would have the present letter and its annexes circulated as an official document of the sixty-seventh session of the General Assembly, under agenda item 75 (a).

(*Signed*) Mohammad **Khazaee**
Ambassador
Permanent Representative

13-24431 (E) 050313

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Annexes to the letter dated 20 February 2013 from the Permanent Representative of the Islamic Republic of Iran to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

Annex I

The Permanent Mission of the Islamic Republic of Iran to the United Nations presents its compliments to the Secretary-General and, with reference to communication dated 25 March 2010 regarding the deposit by the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia on 5 March 2010 of lists of geographical coordinates of points defining the baselines of the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia in the Red Sea, the Gulf of Aqaba and the Persian Gulf, and pursuant to the note verbale dated 22 December 2010 from the Permanent Mission of the Islamic Republic of Iran to the United Nations, has the honour to inform you that the Islamic Republic of Iran has carefully studied the above-mentioned document and its annexes and, on the basis of that examination, would like to state the following:

The Government of the Islamic Republic of Iran reserves its position as to the validity under customary international law of the Saudi baselines set out in the above-mentioned document. Under relevant customary international law, as codified in the 1958 Convention on the Territorial Sea and the Contiguous Zone, and reaffirmed in the 1982 United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea: "In localities where the coastline is deeply indented and cut into, or if there is a fringe of islands along the coast in its immediate vicinity, the method of straight baselines joining appropriate points may be employed in drawing the baseline from which the breadth of territorial sea is measured". However, "The drawing of such baselines must not depart to any appreciable extent from the general direction of the coast, and the sea areas lying within the lines must be sufficiently closely linked to the land domain to be subject to the regime of internal waters".

The Islamic Republic of Iran notes that a number of basepoints, particularly basepoints 3, 5, 6 and 8, identified by Saudi Arabia in defining the Saudi baselines in the Persian Gulf are located in open waters and therefore contravene the relevant rules of international law of the sea as mentioned above.

Hence, the Islamic Republic of Iran underlines that the method used by Saudi Arabia to define its baselines in the Persian Gulf is not in conformity with international law of the sea and stresses that any consequences arising from it would not be acceptable.

The Permanent Mission of the Islamic Republic of Iran requests the Secretary-General to have this note issued as a document of the United Nations in accordance with established procedures.

Annex II

The Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Islamic Republic of Iran presents its compliments to the Embassy of the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia in Tehran and, with reference to the note verbale dated 17 October 2012 from the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia addressed to the Embassy of the Islamic Republic of Iran in Riyadh, has the honour to state the following:

On the basis of the inquiry made by the relevant authorities of the Islamic Republic of Iran, it is confirmed that there has been no violation by Iranian military vessels, and therefore the claims raised in the above-mentioned note verbale are categorically rejected. It is worth mentioning that all activities and patrolling of military vessels of the Islamic Republic of Iran in the Persian Gulf and the Sea of Oman are conducted within the laws of the Islamic Republic of Iran and in accordance with international law of the sea.

It should be recalled that raising baseless and provocative claims and using inappropriate and unjustifiable concepts and terms that contain specific meaning under international law are against the principle of goodwill, undermine bilateral and multilateral efforts of the regional States to strengthen stability and security in the region, and do not contribute to mutual understanding and trust.

Moreover, and as has been previously declared, the Government of the Islamic Republic of Iran does not recognize any claim of sovereign rights to the resources of the seabed and its subsoil in the divided zone between Kuwait and Saudi Arabia (former neutral zone) until and unless its maritime border in this area is delimited. The sovereign rights of the Islamic Republic of Iran, Kuwait and Saudi Arabia in this area shall be determined on the basis of principles of goodwill, good-neighbourliness and international law.

Finally, while recalling the established principle under international law that a bilateral treaty does not create obligations for a third state (*pacta tertiis nec nocent nec prosunt*), and reiterating the objection already made by the Islamic Republic of Iran in 2009 to the bilateral agreement between Kuwait and Saudi Arabia, Iran stands ready to conduct bilateral negotiations with Saudi Arabia with a view to delimiting the maritime borders of the two States in the relevant part of the divided zone.

The Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Islamic Republic of Iran avails itself of this opportunity to renew to the Embassy of the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia in Tehran the assurances of its highest consideration.

Annex III

The Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Islamic Republic of Iran presents its compliments to the Embassy of the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia in Tehran and, with reference to note verbale No. 327421 dated 7 October 2012 from the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia addressed to the Embassy of the Islamic Republic of Iran in Riyadh, has the honour to state the following:

On the basis of the inquiry made by the relevant authorities of the Islamic Republic of Iran, the claims raised in the above-mentioned note verbale could not be confirmed and therefore its content is rejected.

It is worth emphasizing that the activities of all aeroplanes, helicopters and vessels of the Islamic Republic of Iran are conducted within mutual agreements with the neighbouring States in the Persian Gulf, with due respect to the limits of drilling rigs and maritime installations and in accordance with international law, with a view to maintaining regional security and stability.

The Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Islamic Republic of Iran avails itself of this opportunity to renew to the Embassy of the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia in Tehran the assurances of its highest consideration.

United Nations A/67/763–S/2013/115

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Security Council

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General Assembly
Sixty-seventh session
Agenda item 36
The situation in the Middle East

Security Council
Sixty-eighth year

Identical letters dated 20 February 2013 from the Permanent Representative of Lebanon to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General and the President of the Security Council

On instructions from my Government, I transmit herewith a statistical summary of Israeli violations of Security Council resolution 1701 (2006) committed in January 2013 (see annex).

I should be grateful if you would have this letter circulated as a document of the sixty-seventh session of the General Assembly, under agenda item 36, and of the Security Council.

(*Signed*) Nawaf **Salam**
Ambassador
Permanent Representative

13-24419 (E) 040313 080313

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Annex to the identical letters dated 20 February 2013 from the Permanent Representative of Lebanon to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General and the President of the Security Council

Land violations

Date	*Time*	*Nature of violation*
3 January 2013	1200 1300	Medium machine-gun fire was heard coming from the Ruwaysat al-Alam position inside the occupied Shab'a Farms.
16 January 2013	1040	An Israeli enemy tank fired a shell, and several bursts of machine-gun fire from various types of weapons were heard, around the Ramta position inside the occupied Shab'a Farms.
	1330	Two Israeli enemy soldiers climbed onto the wall opposite Kafr Killa and observed Lebanese territory for 5 minutes.
17 January 2013	0730	Two Israeli enemy bulldozers crossed the technical fence east of Tallat al-Rahib, opposite the town of Ayta al-Sha'b. They reopened the dirt road and excavated an area of land opposite the technical fence.
20 January 2013	1000	A bulldozer and two Poclain excavators belonging to the Israeli enemy crossed the technical fence opposite the towns of Marun al-Ra's and Aytarun. They strengthened the earthen berms at the position of Jall al-Dayr, opposite Aytarun.
21 January 2013	1855	The Israeli enemy directed a searchlight from the Labunah-Jall al-Alam position towards Lebanese territory for 15 minutes.
23 January 2013	1720	An Israeli enemy patrol opposite Blida town photographed a Lebanese Army observation post in the Bi'r Shu'ayb area.
24 January 2013	1045	The Israeli enemy brought a crane to the Labunah-Jall al-Alam position, opposite the Lebanese Army position of Labunah. Three men climbed into the cabin suspended from the arm of the crane and were lifted to a height of some 15 metres, from which they photographed Lebanese territory.
	1150	Near the Labunah position, three Israeli enemy soldiers men climbed into the cabin suspended from the arm of a crane and were lifted to a height of some 15 metres, from which they photographed Lebanese territory.
27 January 2013	2220	An Israeli enemy patrol comprising three Hummer vehicles and two Merkava tanks opened a gate in the technical fence. The two tanks crossed the fence and positioned themselves behind the earthen berm opposite the Lebanese Army position of Maysat.
28 January 2013	0015	Four vans and one crane belonging to the Israeli enemy crossed the technical fence and set up an emplacement next to the earthen berm overlooking the Lebanese Army position of Maysat.

Date	*Time*	*Nature of violation*
	2230	An Israeli enemy patrol comprising three soldiers and one Merkava tank crossed the technical fence and positioned itself behind an earthen berm opposite the Lebanese Army position of Maysat.
	2250	The Israeli enemy launched three six flare shells over Ramta and Summaqah inside the occupied Shab'a Farms.
29 January 2013	2350	Two Israeli enemy Merkava tanks crossed the technical fence and positioned themselves behind an earthen berm opposite the Lebanese Army position of Maysat.

Sea violations

Date	*Time*	*Nature of violation*
23 January 2013	0630	The Israeli navy accosted two vessels that were conducting a seismological survey off the Lebanese coast, requesting them to specify their location. The vessels replied specifying their location within Lebanese territorial waters three nautical miles west of Ra's al-Naqurah.
24 January 2013	0540 0555	The Israeli enemy directed a searchlight from within occupied Palestinian territory towards Lebanese airspace and territorial waters.
	2200 2320	An Israeli enemy launch directed a searchlight for 45 seconds towards Lebanese territorial waters in the region of buoy No. 1.
27 January 2013	1800	An Israeli enemy launch directed a searchlight for 15 seconds towards Lebanese territorial waters in the region of buoy No. 1.
	1815	An Israeli enemy launch directed a searchlight for 15 seconds towards Lebanese territorial waters in the region of the buoys.

Air violations

Date	*Time*	*Nature of violation*
1 January 2013	0745	An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Alma al-Sha'b. It circled over the South before leaving at 1520 hours over Rumaysh.
	0950	Four Israeli enemy warplanes violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Kafr Killa. They circled over all regions of Lebanon before leaving at 1100 hours over Alma al-Sha'b.
	1110	An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Naqurah. It circled over the South before leaving at 1800 hours over Naqurah.

Date	*Time*	*Nature of violation*
3 January 2013	0730	An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Alma al-Sha'b. It circled over the South and the Western Bekaa before leaving at 1620 hours over Rumaysh.
	1012	Four Israeli enemy warplanes violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Naqurah. They circled over all regions of Lebanon before leaving at 1210 hours over Rumaysh.
	1120	Two Israeli enemy warplanes violated Lebanese airspace, entering over the sea off Shikka. They circled over all regions of Lebanon before leaving at 1225 hours over Rumaysh.
	1210	An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Alma al-Sha'b. It circled over the South before leaving at 1900 hours over Rumaysh.
4 January 2013	0615	An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Naqurah. It circled over the South before leaving at 1640 hours over Rumaysh.
	1000	An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Naqurah. It circled over the South, Riyaq and Baalbek before leaving at 1725 hours over Alma al-Sha'b.
7 January 2013	1720	Two Israeli enemy warplanes violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Kafr Killa. They circled over all regions of Lebanon before leaving at 1900 hours over Naqurah.
11 January 2013	1305	Two Israeli enemy warplanes violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Kafr Killa. They circled over all regions of Lebanon before leaving at 1450 hours over Rumaysh.
12 January 2013	0610	An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Naqurah. It circled over Beirut, the Shuf, Riyaq, Baalbek and the South before leaving at 1800 hours over Alma al-Sha'b.
13 January 2013	0700	An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Naqurah. It circled over the South before leaving at 1720 hours over Naqurah.
	0715	An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Naqurah. It circled over the South before leaving at 1740 hours over Naqurah.
	1020	Two Israeli enemy warplanes violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Kafr Killa. They circled over all regions of Lebanon before leaving at 1220 hours over Alma al-Sha'b.
	1400	An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Rumaysh. It circled over the South before leaving at 1750 hours over Alma al-Sha'b.

Date	*Time*	*Nature of violation*
14 January 2013	0620	An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Aytarun. It circled over the South, Riyaq and Baalbek before leaving at 1700 hours over Kafr Killa.
	0705	An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Kafr Killa. It circled over the South before leaving at 1600 hours over Naqurah.
15 January 2013	0945	Four Israeli enemy warplanes violated Lebanese airspace, entering over the sea off Naqurah. They circled over all regions of Lebanon before leaving at 1145 hours over the sea off Shikka towards Turkey.
	1022	Two Israeli enemy warplanes violated Lebanese airspace, entering over the sea off Shikka. They circled over all regions of Lebanon before leaving at 1115 hours over Kafr Killa.
	1025	An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Kafr Killa. It circled over the South before leaving at 1320 hours over Rumaysh.
	1100	Two Israeli enemy warplanes violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Kafr Killa. They circled over all regions of Lebanon before leaving at 1210 hours over Kafr Killa.
	1120	Two Israeli enemy warplanes violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Rumaysh. They circled over Beirut and the South before leaving at 1205 hours over Naqurah.
	1140	Two Israeli enemy warplanes violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Alma al-Sha'b. They circled over all regions of Lebanon before leaving at 1205 hours over Naqurah.
17 January 2013	1035	Two Israeli enemy warplanes violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Kafr Killa. They circled over all regions of Lebanon before leaving at 1225 hours over Alma al-Sha'b.
	1100	An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Alma al-Sha'b. It circled over the South before leaving at 1955 hours over Rumaysh.
	1200	An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Alma al-Sha'b. It circled over Beirut before leaving at 1755 hours over Naqurah.
18 January 2013	0730	An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Naqurah. it circled over Beirut and its suburbs, Riyaq and Baalbek before leaving at 1755 hours over Alma al-Sha'b.
	1010	Israeli enemy military aircraft violated Lebanese airspace, circling over the South before leaving at 1215 hours.

Date	*Time*	*Nature of violation*
	1155	An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Alma al-Sha'b. It circled over the South before leaving at 1450 hours over Kafr Killa.
19 January 2013	0925	An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Alma al-Sha'b. It circled over the South, Riyaq and Baalbek before leaving at 1840 hours over Naqurah.
21 January 2013	0645	An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Naqurah. It circled over Riyaq and Baalbek before leaving at 1830 hours over Kafr Killa.
	0850	An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Alma al-Sha'b. It circled over the South, Hirmil and Qulay'at before leaving at 1830 hours over Rumaysh.
	1110	Two Israeli enemy warplanes violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Kafr Killa. They circled over all regions of Lebanon before leaving at 1220 hours over Alma al-Sha'b.
	1145	Four Israeli enemy warplanes violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Kafr Killa. They circled over all regions of Lebanon before leaving at 1245 hours over Alma al-Sha'b.
	2030	An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Kafr Killa. It circled over Riyaq and Baalbek before leaving at 0320 hours on 22 January over Naqurah.
	2030	Two Israeli enemy warplanes violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Kafr Killa. They circled over all regions of Lebanon before leaving at 2130 hours over Naqurah.
22 January 2013	1825	Two Israeli enemy warplanes violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Kafr Killa. They circled over all regions of Lebanon before leaving at 2005 hours over Alma al-Sha'b.
	2000	Two Israeli enemy warplanes violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Rumaysh. They circled over all regions of Lebanon before leaving at 2210 hours over the sea west of Naqurah.
	2200	Two Israeli enemy warplanes violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Kafr Killa. They circled over all regions of Lebanon before leaving at 0010 hours on 23 January over the sea west of Naqurah.
	2347	Two Israeli enemy warplanes violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Alma al-Sha'b. They circled over all regions of Lebanon before leaving at 0220 hours on 23 January over Alma al-Sha'b.
23 January 2013	0015	An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Kafr Killa. It circled over Riyaq and the Western Bekaa before leaving at 0535 hours over Rumaysh.

Date	*Time*	*Nature of violation*
	0200	Two Israeli enemy warplanes violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Rumaysh. They circled over all regions of Lebanon before leaving at 0520 hours over the sea west of Naqurah.
	0510	Two Israeli enemy warplanes violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Alma al-Sha'b. They circled over all regions of Lebanon before leaving at 0735 hours over the sea west of Naqurah.
	0510	An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Kafr Killa. It circled over the Bekaa before leaving at 1035 hours over Kafr Killa.
	0825	Two Israeli enemy warplanes violated Lebanese airspace, entering over the sea off Naqurah. They circled over the sea off Shikka before leaving at 1040 hours over the sea west of Naqurah.
	0940	An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Rumaysh. It circled over the Bekaa before leaving at 1730 hours over Rumaysh.
	1055	Two Israeli enemy warplanes violated Lebanese airspace, entering over the sea off Jubayl. They circled over the sea off Shikka and Jubayl before leaving at 1505 hours over the sea off Naqurah.
	1140	Two Israeli enemy warplanes violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Kafr Killa. They circled over all regions of Lebanon before leaving at 1300 hours over Alma al-Sha'b.
	1520	An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Alma al-Sha'b. It circled over the Bekaa before leaving at 2120 hours over Rumaysh.
	1945	An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Rumaysh. It circled over the Bekaa before leaving at 0510 hours on 24 January over Alma al-Sha'b.
24 January 2013	0400	An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Rumaysh. It circled over Riyaq and Baalbek before leaving at 0130 hours on 25 January over Rumaysh.
	0630	Two Israeli enemy warplanes violated Lebanese airspace, entering over the sea off Jubayl. They circled over the Jubayl and Tripoli coastline before leaving at 0800 hours over the sea west of Naqurah.
	1040	An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Kafr Killa. It circled over the Western Bekaa and Beirut before leaving at 1900 hours over Alma al-Sha'b.
25 January 2013	0020	An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Rumaysh. It circled over Riyaq and Baalbek before leaving at 0640 hours over Kafr Killa.

Date	*Time*	*Nature of violation*
	0750	Two Israeli enemy warplanes violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Kafr Killa. They circled over all regions of Lebanon before leaving at 0905 hours over Alma al-Sha'b.
	1050	Two Israeli enemy warplanes violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Kafr Killa. They circled over all regions of Lebanon before leaving at 1250 hours over Alma al-Sha'b.
	1220	An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Rumaysh. It circled over Riyaq and Baalbek before leaving at 2105 hours over Rumaysh.
	1700	Two Israeli enemy warplanes violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Naqurah. They circled over all regions of Lebanon before leaving at 1910 hours over Naqurah.
	1920	An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Naqurah. It circled over Riyaq and Baalbek before leaving at 2350 hours over Alma al-Sha'b.
26 January 2013	0001	Two Israeli enemy warplanes violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Naqurah. They circled over all regions of Lebanon before leaving at 0320 hours over Naqurah.
	1300	Two Israeli enemy warplanes violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Kafr Killa. They circled over all regions of Lebanon before leaving at 1440 hours over Kafr Killa.
	1315	Two Israeli enemy warplanes violated Lebanese airspace, entering over the sea off Naqurah. They circled over all regions of Lebanon before leaving at 1455 hours over Kafr Killa.
	1905	Two Israeli enemy warplanes violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Kafr Killa. They circled over the sea west of Shikka before leaving at 2115 hours over the sea west of Naqurah.
27 January 2013	0020	Two Israeli enemy warplanes violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Kafr Killa. They circled over the sea off Shikka before leaving at 0300 hours over Alma al-Sha'b.
	0715	Two Israeli enemy warplanes violated Lebanese airspace, entering over the sea off Tyre. They circled over all regions of Lebanon before leaving at 0940 hours over Rumaysh.
	1210	An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Naqurah. It circled over Riyaq and Baalbek before leaving at 1700 hours over Alma al-Sha'b.
	1540	An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Kafr Killa. It circled over Riyaq and Baalbek before leaving at 0230 hours on 28 January over Rumaysh.

Date	*Time*	*Nature of violation*
	1600	Two Israeli enemy warplanes violated Lebanese airspace, entering over the sea west of Naqurah. They circled over all regions of Lebanon before leaving at 1825 hours over Rumaysh.
	2100	Two Israeli enemy warplanes violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Alma al-Sha'b. They circled over all regions of Lebanon before leaving at 2310 hours over the sea west of Naqurah.
28 January 2013	0235	An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Kafr Killa. It circled over Riyaq, Baalbek, the Shuf and the South before leaving at 1010 hours over Alma al-Sha'b.
	0825	An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Naqurah. It circled over the South before leaving at 1530 hours over Rumaysh.
	0955	Four Israeli enemy warplanes violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Rumaysh. They circled over all regions of Lebanon before leaving at 1215 hours over Alma al-Sha'b.
	1735	Two Israeli enemy warplanes violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Kafr Killa. They circled over all regions of Lebanon before leaving at 1835 hours over Alma al-Sha'b.
	1940	Two Israeli enemy warplanes violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Kafr Killa. They circled over all regions of Lebanon before leaving at 2110 hours over Naqurah.
29 January 2013	0110	Two Israeli enemy warplanes violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Rumaysh and leaving at 0125 hours over the sea off Shikka.
	0710	Two Israeli enemy warplanes violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Rumaysh. They circled over all regions of Lebanon before leaving at 1040 hours over Naqurah.
	0935	Two Israeli enemy warplanes violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Kafr Killa. They circled over all regions of Lebanon before leaving at 1300 hours over Alma al-Sha'b.
	1135	Two Israeli enemy warplanes violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Kafr Killa. They circled over all regions of Lebanon before leaving at 1440 hours over Alma al-Sha'b.
	1310	Four Israeli enemy warplanes violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Kafr Killa. They circled over all regions of Lebanon before leaving at 1630 hours over Kafr Killa.
	1630	Four Israeli enemy warplanes violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Rumaysh. They circled over all regions of Lebanon before leaving at 2105 hours over Naqurah.

Date	*Time*	*Nature of violation*
	2105	Four Israeli enemy warplanes violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Naqurah. They circled over all regions of Lebanon before leaving at 0200 hours on 30 January over Naqurah.
30 January 2013	0200	Four Israeli enemy warplanes violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Naqurah. They circled over all regions of Lebanon before leaving at 0755 hours over the sea off Naqurah.
	0830	Two Israeli enemy warplanes violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Naqurah and leaving at 0855 hours over the sea off Naqurah.
	0905	Two Israeli enemy warplanes violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Naqurah. They circled over the sea between Naqurah and Tripoli before leaving at 1045 hours over the sea off Naqurah.

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Agenda items 69 (a) and 83

Promotion and protection of human rights: implementation of human rights instruments

The rule of law at the national and international levels

Letter dated 22 February 2013 from the Permanent Representative of Chile to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

I write with reference to the letter dated 13 February 2013 from the Permanent Representative of the Plurinational State of Bolivia to the United Nations (A/67/743), with the aim of responding to the groundless and unjustified claims contained therein and shedding light on the truth of the facts relating to the illegal entry of Bolivian soldiers into Chilean territory, with a weapon of war, on Friday 25 January 2013.

The aforementioned letter contains elements that do not correspond to reality and makes incorrect judgments that oblige my Government to respond in such a way as to ensure that the Secretary-General has a full and accurate picture of the events that occurred and is aware of the manner in which the competent Chilean authorities have proceeded.

It is important to highlight that the illegal entry of at least three Bolivian soldiers on 25 January 2013, with a weapon of war, was expressly acknowledged by the Bolivian Ministry of Foreign Affairs in its note dated 14 February 2013, which offers an apology for this occurrence.

As for the facts, according to the notification received by Carabineros de Chile (the Chilean national police) on Friday 25 January 2013, an unspecified number of Bolivian soldiers entered Chilean territory, according to unconfirmed reports apparently pursuing individuals alleged to be involved in the smuggling of vehicles. Their entry into Chilean territory was not authorized, and they entered at an unauthorized crossing point, using weapons of war.

Having been alerted to the situation, a Carabineros de Chile patrol arrived on the scene and managed to detain three Bolivian soldiers, 2 kilometres from the border; the soldiers were found with an unmarked vehicle and carrying a weapon of war.

The detention of the three Bolivian soldiers was in full compliance with Chilean and international legislation. There is no treaty in force between Bolivia and Chile that authorizes soldiers to enter the country without prior notification, via an unauthorized crossing point, and carrying weapons of war.

As a result of the above, the three Bolivian soldiers are subject to judicial proceedings before the competent court for violation of the Arms Control Act, within the framework of the Chilean legal system. Any authorization to carry weapons of war that Bolivian soldiers may possess in their country is applicable exclusively in Bolivian territory and cannot be extended to the territory of third countries without their consent.

Furthermore, the Supreme Court of Chile, deciding on a habeas corpus application, confirmed on 12 February 2013 that the detention had been carried out in accordance with the law, thereby endorsing the action taken by Carabineros de Chile.

Moreover, the crossing of the border by agents of Bolivian State bodies, carrying weapons, without prior authorization, cannot be justified with the excuse that they were exercising powers deriving from the rules on international legal assistance in criminal matters that are binding on the two countries. In fact, it is clear from an analysis of the conventions mentioned in the letter that:

- The Convention on the Suppression of Smuggling, signed in La Paz on 23 November 1937, did not enter into force as the respective ratifications were not exchanged.
- The Inter-American Convention on Mutual Assistance in Criminal Matters, adopted in Nassau, Bahamas, on 23 May 1992, specifically indicates the "Procedures" covered by the assistance. They do not include those related to the events of 25 January 2013.
- The Agreement on Mutual Legal Assistance in Criminal Matters between the States parties of the Southern Common Market (MERCOSUR), the Republic of Bolivia and the Republic of Chile, adopted in Buenos Aires on 18 February 2002, does not include any rule to govern assistance in this case.
- The Agreement between the Republic of Chile and the Republic of Bolivia on Cooperation between Carabineros de Chile and the Bolivian National Police, signed in Santiago on 21 November 2008, specifically states that if movements of police personnel and vehicles into the territory of the other country are necessary, they must take place at authorized crossing points, with the sole purpose of travelling to the headquarters of the neighbouring police force closest to the international border, in order to hold meetings and talks. As stated in article 12 of the Agreement, such movements must not involve weapons of any kind. These requirements were not met in the present case.
- The United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime of 2000 states that nothing entitles a State to undertake in the territory of another State the exercise of jurisdiction and performance of functions that are reserved exclusively for the authorities of that other State by its domestic law.

In short, none of the instruments for legal cooperation or assistance that are binding on Chile and Bolivia, whether bilateral or multilateral, provides for

members of the armed forces of one country to enter the territory of the other to perform police, military or other functions, without authorization.

Moreover, it should be noted that between 8 December 2012 and 31 January 2013, Carabineros de Chile detained 32 Bolivian nationals for smuggling in the Arica and Parinacota region and in the Tarapacá region (in the north of the country bordering Bolivia). Given that one of those individuals is directly linked to the events that took place on Friday 25 January 2013, it is unacceptable to attribute to Carabineros de Chile any intention to favour, protect, harbour or cooperate with suspected criminals linked to smuggling activities, as is implied by the letter from the Bolivian Permanent Representative. Furthermore, it is also incorrect to state that the vehicle allegedly seized by the Bolivian soldiers has been returned, since it is still impounded pending investigations to establish its origin and ownership.

To strengthen linkages in this regard, the Government of Chile has reiterated on numerous occasions the need to conclude the third evaluation meeting between the police institutions of Bolivia and Chile, which should have taken place in La Paz in December 2012 but was unexpectedly suspended by the Bolivian side.

Furthermore, the letter from Ambassador Llorentty refers to an alleged violation of the rules of the Vienna Convention on Consular Relations, which the Government of Chile must categorically refute. The Bolivian consular authorities were notified the same day, 25 January 2013, that the three Bolivian nationals had been detained:

- The highest authority of the Tarapacá region notified the Consul General of Bolivia in Iquique of the detention by telephone;
- The Chilean Minister for Foreign Affairs contacted his Bolivian counterpart the same day to inform him of the situation; and
- The Deputy Director General for Neighbouring Countries, Chilean Ministry of Foreign Affairs, arranged a meeting with the Consul General of Bolivia in Santiago to inform him and deliver an aide-memoire on the facts as known at that time.

The Consul General of Bolivia in Iquique made his first visit to the detainees on Saturday 26 January and made a number of subsequent visits, receiving at all times the necessary facilities.

In the aforementioned letter of 13 February, it is asserted that the Chilean courts, by exercising jurisdiction over the three members of the Bolivian armed forces, would be prejudicing the jurisdictional immunity of one State before the courts of another State.

This assertion is clearly false and has no grounds. Chile is not exercising any jurisdiction over the Bolivian State. The Chilean courts are exercising their jurisdiction over foreign individuals, who enjoy no immunity or privileges, exclusively in respect of acts related to Chilean territory, with the aim of establishing possible individual criminal responsibility.

The aforementioned letter also states that "in the region in question, the border between the two States is unmarked", suggesting that this would have allowed Bolivian soldiers to enter Chilean territory unintentionally. In that regard, it should be noted that 12 iron boundary posts marking the international border, which

follows clearly identifiable straight lines, have been erected in this area. The posts are sufficiently close together to allow the boundary line to be traced correctly.

The willingness of Chile to collaborate on border issues was clearly expressed in the agreement adopted in the Joint Commission on Boundaries, in Santa Cruz de la Sierra, Bolivia, in 2011, to undertake work to increase the number of boundary posts where necessary. To date, Bolivia has not responded to the invitations extended to it on this matter.

Lastly, given that the Permanent Representative of Bolivia has requested that his letter be included as a document of the General Assembly under agenda items 69 (a) and 83, I should be grateful if you would have the present letter of response added as a follow-up to the Bolivian letter, with the sole purpose of maintaining the communications in order, and without that in any way implying that Chile acknowledges the relevance of including the issue under the aforementioned agenda items. Similarly, I should be grateful if you would have this letter circulated to all Members of the United Nations as a document of the General Assembly.

(*Signed*) Octavio **Errázuriz**
Ambassador
Permanent Representative of Chile to the United Nations